Hillsborough Recorder.

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HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

The Presbytery of Orange will meet at Greensborough, on Wednesday the 17th of September, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
August 10. 34—

The Synod of North Carolina will hold its next stated session at Oxford, commencing on Tuesday the 7th of October, at 7 o'clock P. M.
August 10. 34—

A Camp-Meeting will be held at Salem Meeting House, Orange county, about six miles south east from Ruffin's bridge, to commence October 4th.

Also, at the Sandy Creek Camp Ground, near Troy's Store, Randolph county, to commence October 17th. Brethren of the ministry are earnestly invited to attend.
August 26. 36—

WANTED,
A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH.
Apply at Chapel Hill, to
WM. D. KIRKSEY.
August 27. 36—tf

CABINET FURNITURE.

THE subscribers have on hand, and will continue to manufacture, at the shop lately occupied by Findley & Faucett,

All kinds of Furniture,
viz.
Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables, Bedsteads, Work Tables, Washstands, &c.

all of which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

All articles which may be wanted and not on hand, will be made on short notice, and old Furniture repaired with neatness and despatch.

THOS. FAUCETT,
N. JEFFERS.
August 26. 36—3w

GOODS for sale at COST.

THE subscriber being desirous of closing his Mercantile Business as soon as possible, will sell his

Entire Stock of GOODS,
at and under Cost.

To Country Merchants an opportunity is offered of buying at the New York prices, and on long credit if desired.

All persons indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given.

DAVID YARBROUGH.
August 10. 34—4w

PRINTING OFFICE
For Sale.

A PRESS and Printing Materials may be had very cheap, by immediate application to Hugh Waddell, at Hillsborough, or Dr. W. A. Norwood, at Chapel Hill.
July 8. 30—

VALUABLE PLANTATION
For Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Monday of the Superior Court, on a credit of one and two years, the Plantation 3 miles below Hillsborough on the river Eno, well known as the Neal Plantation, on which is a good two story dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, barn and threshing machine, supposed to contain about 195 acres. The sale to take place in front of the court house in the town of Hillsborough, at 12 o'clock.

JAMES WEBB,
ANN CLOUD.
July 30. 32—4w

MILL FOR SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, on Monday of Orange county Superior Court, being the 8th of September next, my MILL, with Seven Acres of LAND attached thereto, to be sold before the Court House in Hillsborough.

JAMES WEBB.
August 10. 34—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or account, are requested to make an immediate settlement of the same. Mr. Thomas Clancy, who has taken charge of and will in future conduct the business recently carried on by the subscriber, will receive any monies due me. All who fail to make settlement by the 1st of October, will find their accounts or notes in the hands of an officer.

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON.
August 11. 34—

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 25th of July last, a bound boy by the name of INSLEY WARD, about thirteen years of age. All persons are forewarned from harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law. A reward of five cents will be given to any person who shall return him the subscriber, but no expenses paid, nor thanks.

Anderson Hall.
August 10. 35—3wp

Hillsborough RACES.

THE HILLSBOROUGH RACES will commence the 23d September, and continue four days.

1st day. Colt stake, for three year olds, mile heats, $50 entrance, to close and name the 22d; three or more entries to make a race.

2d day. Three mile heats, free for all ages; weight according to the rules of the turf.

3d day. Two mile heats, free for all ages.

4th day. Mile heats, best three in five, free for all ages.

All entrances for the club will be ten per cent. on the purses, and the amount for each day's race will be allotted by the Jockey Club at their meeting the evening preceding the races. This is the commencement of a new Club, and it is therefore impossible to state the amount of the purses, as it is expected many names will yet be added to the list.

PROPRIETOR.
August 10. 34—

☞ The Danville Reporter will please publish the above and forward their accounts.

The Saddling Business

IS carried on in all its various branches by the subscriber, who has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

READY MADE WORK,

which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short credit.

Wheat, Corn, Shingles or Plank, will be taken in payment for work.

SOLOMON FULLER.
May 5. 30—tf

NEW GOODS.

CAIN & KIRKLAND

ARE now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, their Stock of

SPRING GOODS,

which renders their assortment complete. They therefore solicit their former customers, and the public generally, to call and examine them, as they are determined to sell as cheap as goods of the same quality can be purchased elsewhere in North Carolina.

☞ They earnestly request all those indebted to the firm to call and settle their accounts; and as this notice is intended for *all* indebted to them without exception, they beg none will exempt themselves from it.

C. & K.
April 29. 20—

LEMUEL LYNCH,
Clock and Watch Maker and Jeweller.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Hillsborough and the surrounding country, that he has again commenced business in the town of Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Turner & Phillips. He has on hand a good assortment of Watch Materials, and will repair all kind of work entrusted to his care with neatness and despatch.

Watches, Clocks, and Time Pieces,

repaired by him, will in all cases be warranted for twelve months; and those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction. Thankful for former favors, he respectfully solicits a renewal of patronage.

All kinds of SILVER WORK made according to order.

He has on hand a small assortment of

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY,

which will enable him to accommodate his customers.

All kinds of work from a distance will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and according to order.
March 18th. 14—

☞ THE NAME CHANGED. ☜

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING
IN THE TOWN OF MORGANTON, N. C.

A Weekly Newspaper,
TO BE DEVOTED TO
Politics, Morality, Literature, and General Intelligence.
UNDER THE TITLE OF
THE MOUNTAIN WHIG.

THE Subscriber has concluded to alter the title of the newspaper proposed to be published by him in Morganton, and thinks it proper to mention his reason for so doing. A correspondence by letter was held with intelligent and public-spirited individuals in Burke county, on the subject of the probability of success in the undertaking, and they expressed themselves so confidently and generally in the affirmative, that upon their solicitation the subscriber was induced to issue the original Prospectus even before he had visited the place of his intended location. Not giving much importance to *names*, when he considered his *principles* orthodox, he selected "The Mountain *Sprout*," because it seemed to him to be appropriate to the section of country in which it was proposed to locate, as well as to the very humble abilities which he felt would be engaged in the conduct of the concern. The subscriber, however, is aware that "there *is* something in a name;" and a recent visit to Morganton, where he had the pleasure of an interchange of views and sentiments with his future patrons, has induced him to change the name of his paper to one more appropriate to the intelligence and political independence of those among whom it will be established.

With regard to local and sectional questions, the people of Western North Carolina, like all other communities, are more or less divided but, in relation to National Politics—the danger to the Constitution from the encroachments of power, and the necessity of preserving unimpaired the rights of the states, as the only safeguard of Liberty—the subscriber heard, among the intelligent and high minded Freemen of the mountain region, but one opinion expressed, viz. a determination to support their Political Institutions against aggression, and to hand down to their posterity, uncorrupted by violence, the Liberty which they inherited from their Fathers.

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind generally is, what will be the political character of the paper? the subscriber will give an answer without the least reserve:

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his maturest feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by his distinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the destinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky resolutions and reports of 1798 and 1799, which were drawn up by those great statesmen and patriots Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of the rights of the states, and of the relative powers of the general and state government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collisions would be by adhering to a literal construction of the constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise of any power, whether it be by the general government or by the states, that is not clearly delegated to the former, or evidently reserved to the latter. The constructive power, as it is called, is more to be dreaded than open force, because its encroachments are so silent and gradual as to excite little or no apprehension, while at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infraction of the constitution. One slight breach will open the way for another, and that for a third, until every restriction loses its original strength, and we become habituated to encroachments. On this subject, as on many others, the admonitions of the great and good Washington are judicious and salutary. "Precedents," said he, in his Farewell Address, "are dangerous things; let every violation of the constitution be reprehended. If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence."

The subscriber has witnessed, with painful anxiety, the abuse of precedents, which have been made to fritter away the constitution, until, in practice at least, it is scarcely like the same instrument that came from the hands of the convention which formed it. The practice of implying power must cease, or our noble form of government will soon be radically and perhaps irrevocably changed.

At present, the danger from this source is much more threatening than it has ever been at any former period, because those in power, who resort to precedent and construction, unfortunately possess, or have possessed, so much popularity, that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous people, and who, instead of repaying the confidence of their constituents by scrupulous fidelity to their trusts, seem forgetful of every thing but the gratification of their unhallowed ambition or their inordinate passions.

Enough has been said to indicate what will be the complexion of "The Mountain Whig" in regard to general politics.

As to state concerns, it will advocate a speedy alteration of the constitution, a liberal system of internal improvement, an enlightened course of Agriculture, and every thing else calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of the editor's adopted state.

A due proportion of the paper will be devoted to Religious, Moral, Literary, and other useful subjects, together with the passing news of the day, both domestic and foreign; and its columns shall always be ornamented with extracts from the Light Literature of the age, and such efforts of the Poet's and the Wit's imaginitive powers, as will afford to its patrons that "Variety" which is "the very spice of life." Nothing will be rejected which is calculated to improve the understanding or the heart, while every thing of an opposite tendency shall be excluded from its columns.

TERMS, &c.

1. The first No. of "The Mountain Whig" will be issued as soon as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the making of the necessary arrangements for that purpose; and the undersigned would appeal to the friends of the proposed undertaking to enrol their names at an early day.

2. It will be printed once a week, upon a sheet of medium size, with new type and on good paper, at two dollars per year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

3. Responsible persons who will take the trouble to act as agents, in procuring subscribers, &c. will be allowed 10 per cent. upon their transactions.

R. H. MADRA.
August 19. 35—

Wanted,

AS APPRENTICES to the Tailoring Business, two boys of moral and industrious habits, from fourteen to fifteen years of age. Early application is desired.

JOHN COOLEY.
December 31. 50—

WANTED,

AS AN APPRENTICE to the Watch Making and Silversmith's trade, a boy fourteen or fifteen years of age.

Lemuel Lynch.
April 29. 20—

Ox Discourse, or "Permanent and Universal Laws."

2000 COPIES of the above discourse have been deposited at this office for gratuitous distribution throughout the county of Orange. Any person desiring copies, for himself and his neighbors, will be furnished on application.
March 4 21—

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.

TURNIP FLY.

The Turnip Fly is not always of one kind, but the difference in them is not very important, for they only alter in their paint, their build is always alike. The most common is bottle green, but in some fields all are painted black, with a white line on each side from stem to stern down the neck. They are so active, that the only way in which I could ever obtain them in newly sown fields, was by sweeping the surface with a gauze net, on an iron hoop at the end of a strongish stock. They jump like flees as they see you. This insect, or rather its grub, commences its attack on the turnip as soon as it is up, devouring the two cotyledons and the little heart, and sometimes in a few days leaving the field as brown as it was on the day it was sown. Schemes without number have been tried to get rid of or kill this little pest wherever it has appeared. I have always observed the greatest quantity of grubs on very young plants; they are very various in size, and it is not before the plants are a fortnight or three weeks old, that the beetles appear in any quantities. Yet there are some beetles observed at the first coming up of the plants. Now I know from experience, that the turnip fly feeds on wild mustard, and several other hedge plants, and therefore it is not improbable, that when they smell the fragrance of the fresh bursting cotyledons of their favorite food, they would skip down from their spring habitations, the hedges, and make the attack. I first sowed some seed in a flower pot, with earth out of my garden; it produced the animal in abundance. Secondly, I enclosed the pot with paste-board and canvass, with the same success; but still there was a possibility of the enemy getting in, as I had not the cover sufficiently close. Thirdly, I made a light frame about eight inches square, covered it with very fine silk gauze, carefully stopping the crevices of the door with pasted paper, and round the pot where the cover was fastened on with puty, so that there was no possibility of any thing coming to it from without. Yet this experiment was attended with the same success; except that one point, a negative point, was now proved, namely, that the fly did not come to the turnip from other plants, and this was a point gained. Fourthly, I baked the earth in a cast-irom pot over the fire, and used no other water to water the seed but such as I had boiled myself, applying it at the bottom of the pot with a common feeder. Then I exercised the same care, and took the same precaution as before. I did not take off the cover till the plants were of a considerable size, and I found them all a-hop with beetles. I had now made another step; having before found that the beetles did not come from other plants, it was clear that it was not in the earth or the water. Fifthly, with a lens I examined the seed and found on it a number of white flattish substances; some of the seeds were without any, but there was generally one, two, three, four, and in one instance, five, on a single seed. These I concluded were eggs, and I thought the only way left me to attack them. It would have been easy enough to poke them off with a needle, but I could not see how I was to employ a needle and a magnifying glass on a sack of turnip seed. I therefore made some pretty strong brine, and soaked the seed in it for twenty-four hours, then dried it thoroughly, and with all the precaution which I have mentioned, I sowed it again, and there was not a single fly, neither was there a single turnip injured. I tried it again and again, and I found that without weakening the brine, if the seeds were only kept in it three hours, there were no beetles, but yet the seed came up as well as ever. I now practice this method with turnip seed, cabbage seed, and in fact with all the cruciform plants in common cultivation, with very satisfactory success. The whole of these experiments were made on Swedish turnip, which is generally more infested by these beetles than any of the other sorts.

Entomological Magazine.

We some time ago mentioned, in regard to avoiding the attacks of the turnip fly, that a farmer completely succeeded in avoiding them for many years, by rubbing, keeping, and sowing his turnip seed among flour of sulphur. Since the turnip insect is attached to the seed, it is clear that the sulphur must have destroyed them. This attachment of the nidus of the insect to the seed is a very remarkable circumstance, and requires farther investigation than the experiments above related, to establish the fact as a general one.

Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.

From the American Farmer and Gardener.

RAPE SEED OIL.

In our last number, we published an extract from the Franklin Journal, giving an account of a crop of rape seed cultivated in Salem County, N. J., which points out that article as one highly worthy of the farmer's notice.

It is there stated that from 2½ to 3 gallons of this oil is used for every hundred pounds of wool that is manufactured into cloth; and it is known that the oil from rape seed is principally used for that purpose in the manufactories of Europe; while in this country the more expensive olive oil, we believe, is substituted in its stead.

It will show the importance of this crop to our farmers, as well as to our wollen manufacturers, if we calculate the quantity consumed for this purpose in the United States. It has been estimated that 60,000,000 pounds of wool are annually raised in this country, and that one fourth is added to that amount (15,000,000 lbs.) by importation, making a grand total of seventy-five millions of pounds of wool, for the annual consumption. Dividing this wool into parcels of 100 pounds each, it will make 750,000 parcels, each of which will consume, we will say 2½ gallons of oil, when manufactured, making 1,875,000 galls.—divide that sum by 3½, the quantity in galls. of oil in one bushel of seed, will give the quantity of seed required to produce the oil in questien, 535,714 bushels—and at 22 bushels per acre, as is given in the crop referred to, would require 24,350 acres to produce it. At the price which the oil is sold for in the case given, that is $1:30 per gallon, the whole quantity consumed in the United States in manufacturing wool, amounts annually to $2,347,500. This appears to be an object well worth the attention of the farmer. We will recur to it again in a future number.

GAMA GRASS.

Extract of a letter from Alabama, to the editor of the Farmer and Gardener.

Having in my possession the first and oldest bed of this grass cultivated; and having begun early to test by experience its relative value, I will again repeat, that as regards its nutritious qualities, I must claim for it a higher rank than corn blades. The following experiments determine the point with me. With this grass alone and as much salt as the animals would consume, I fed two mules fourteen days, twelve of which they ginned two thousand pounds of seed cotton per day, and at the end of that period it was determined by competent judges that they had retained their flesh. They had as much as they could stand by. Now sir, I know, from a trial made through necessity, that I could not have done this with corn blades. I fed a horse of a large size for the same period on this grass, allowing eight ears of corn per day. This horse I rode daily from 5 to 15 miles—he evidently retained his flesh. I worked a pair of oxen regularly for two weeks, fed on this grass exclusively, with salt; they mended. In every case I gave as much as the animals could eat.

For the purpose of ascertaining its value in the production of milk and butter, two articles so essential to comfortable living, I put up two milch cows in a bare lot, and fed on it exclusively for two weeks. The milk, I am satisfied, was not as much increased as some other grasses would have effected, but I am assured that with the exception of feeding on blue grass or white clover, I never found milk or butter equal:—It certainly produces a rich milh. Of those four experiments I am satisfied myself. The grass fed away in making them was at thirty days growth, with the exception of that given to the cows. The first I cut from 2½ to 3½ feet high. For the milch cows I cut at fifteen days growth, 18 to 24 inches. I regret that no gentleman has yet tried the effect on milk and butter, at fifteen days growth. When the trial is made, let an *epicure* determine, and he will pronounce both exquisitely delicate. AGRICOLA.

LARGE OX.—On the last day of May, there was exposed to sale at Quebec, one of the finest oxen ever seen in Canada. The net weight of the carcase, opened and stripped of the hide, was 1544 lbs.; the tallow weighed 198 lbs. and the hide 163: gross weight when alive 2324 lbs. This fine animal was seven years old, and was raised by K. Chandler, esq. near Quebec.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

BANK—BANK.

As the matter goes now, the Banks, whether they be great monsters or little monsters, are likely to be left to their fate. The Whigs, finding that their support of the Bank of the United States was perverted by their opponents to divert public attention from the great object they had in view, have determined to pursue that vindication no farther, and the regency seem half inclined to abandon the Safety Fund Banks. The Evening Post declares its readiness to be consistent, and go not only against all National Banks, but against all State Banks too, and intimates that the Albany Argus is ready to adopt the same course. So far as Banks are made political engines, we care not how soon they are abandoned. They ought neither to be dragged into politics, nor permitted to come in. They ought to be purely mercantile institutions, and to know nothing of politics. Yet Banks are very pretty topics for politicians to humbug the people about. The fact that they deal in and possess large sums of money is sufficient to excite the jealousy of those who have little money of their own. In so broad a matter as currency, there always will be found some difficulties, and these can be easily charged upon the Banks. Among the better informed portions of the community, it appears to us there is too slight a conviction of the great importance of the present banking system. To say the least, no better system has ever yet been devised. In a commercial community there must be a paper medium, and besides a medium, there must be places of deposite where money can be kept securely, and transfers made from one man to another by the means of transfer books. To talk against establishments of deposite and issue, is to talk against business. Where there are no incorporated Banks, private individuals of high credit come to supply their places. Large sums are deposited with them, and their notes of hand and acceptances are made to circulate as money. In this way their liabilities grow to be enormous, and if they fail, the ruin they carry with them is great. We published the other day a list of six failures in Calcutta, the aggregate of whose debts was $75,000,000! There are some advantages in private Banking, but it is in its essence less secure than incorporated banking. The construction of an incorporated Bank, with a board of directors, is opposed to speculation, though not sufficiently so to prevent it under all circumstances. But a private bank is liable to all the contingencies of its owner's adventures, and from the facilities it gives, stimulates adventure on the most hazardous scale. How many of the English private Banks have brought ruin on themselves and others, by attempting to grasp some article of merchandize by speculation, and control the markets of the world, or by gambling and other vices! Goldsmidt, Fontleroy, Rowland Stevenson, and a hundred others, have passed before us.

In this country we have had a plenty of sad examples in private banking. The failures in proportion to the whole number of institutions, have been, we do not hesitate to say, ten times greater in private than in incorporated Banks. Mr. Girard's Bank was one of the most successful and efficient institutions in the country. Yet his Bank was liable to all the vicissitudes of his private fortune. True, he placed a million and a half of dollars in the hands of trustees as a capital to guarantee his bank engagements. Yet this very operation enabled him to raise three times that sum on the credit of the Bank—so that if his affairs had at any time become embarrassed, that would have been the ready resort until the Bank was as deeply involved as any other part of his estate. We know that the directors of an incorporated Bank may, and have repeatedly exhausted its funds in their own speculations, and we know too that it is a very easy matter to buy up and control a Bank. But we say, that though there are dangers on our present plan, there are more and greater dangers in private banking. As to monopoly, private banking has much the greater share of it. Every person who has a hundred dollars, can participate in all the benefits of our present system, but only those of overgrown fortunes can participate in private banking.

Instead of abandoning our present system, let it be corrected and improved, until it is brought to the highest possible degree of safety and usefulness. It has probably in some of the states been carried too far, in others mingled too much with politics; and in others, perhaps all, there has not been sufficient care to ensure a suitable proportion between specie and paper. The mingling of Banks in politics, has been not their fault, or a thing of their seeking; but the result of the low intrigues of politicians. This wrong must be corrected by public opinion, and the others by suitable laws. It is to be remembered that private Banks may be political. It is said to be only with permission of great bankers, that the crowned potentates of Europe can go to war. A salutary control, by the way, but no less illustrative of their immense political power.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

The meanness, inhumanity, and wickedness, of the rioters in Philadelphia, Charlestown and this city, is fully shown by their acts. It is sometimes said there is honor even among thieves: but among the thieves and other infamous characters concerned in these riots, there was clearly none. What man with a particle of honor in his breast would attack the unoffending, the weak and defenceless—nay, even women and children? What man of honor would attack a non-combatant—a clergyman? What man but an "enemy of all righteousness," would attack a church, or convent? What man possessing the slightest sense of justice, would attack unoffending colored persons, men, women and children, in the dead of night, in revenge for the folly of white men? What man but a fiend would steal and plunder even from the sanctuary of the tomb? What man but a coward and murderer would attack and mortally wound a poor cripple? Yet this, it appears, was actually done in Philadelphia! No wonder the City Proper is anxious to shift the infamy of the transaction, and of the riots generally, upon the suburbs; no wonder Boston and Charlestown should each endeavour to exonerate itself from blame, at the expense of the other; no wonder that New York should hang her head with shame, in remembrance of her evil example. We observe in a Philadelphia paper of Saturday, a rebuke of the Charlestown authorities for suffering the mob to do all they wanted to do, and then taking measures to prevent the repetition of such outrages. We will not say that the rebuke is wholly unmerited: but this we will say, that neither a Philadelphian, nor a New Yorker, has any right to inflict it. After the three nights' rioting in succession which has disgraced both these cities, we are poorly entitled to demand of the Charlestown folks why they did not stop theirs on the first night. If these events shall awaken the attention of our legislators and magistrates to the adoption of prompt and effectual means for the suppression of riots in future, there will be less cause to regret what is past. We know not, indeed, that any thing more can be done by way of legislation, than has been done already. The whole civil and military force of the city is put at the disposal of the authorities, and that is all sufficient if properly directed. Let us not be understood as imputing blame to the worthy chief magistrate of this city, who has received the united thanks of the common council for his good conduct on that trying occasion: our object is not to impute blame, but to do good. We wish to impress upon the minds of all whose duty it is at such junctures (which almost always arrive unexpectedly) to direct the public energies, the necessity of having some definite course of action marked out beforehand, to be pursued under certain circumstances, and another course to be pursued under certain other circumstances, so that the time for action may not be consumed in deliberation, and the mob gather courage from the seeming hesitancy and irresolution of the authorities. No doubt the experience of the past has taught the authorities some good lessons, as well as the citizens; and if unfortunately, while the present Mayor is in office, our city should again become the scene of disorders like those which have recently occurred, we will guarantee that they will be put down promptly and thoroughly—by mild means if possible, but at any rate, *put down*.

THE TAPPAN DISCLAIMER.

It is our duty to put the public right in relation to this deceptive document; for we are constantly receiving papers from distant parts of the country, in which the pretended recantation is published at full length, and in most cases accompanied by editorial remarks, intimating full satisfaction in the explanation. An Indiana paper now before us, itself decidedly opposed to the mad projects of the Abolitionists, expresses its regrets that the opinions of Tappan, Cox, and their coadjutors have been so misunderstood! Now, we tell this editor, and all others, that the opinions of these men *have not been misunderstood*. No such thing. They are perfectly *well* understood here; and those on the spot, who have heard their public speeches, read their almost daily publications previously to the late riots, witnessed their disgusting intercourse with negroes—their tea-parties of black and white together; seen these shameless zealots leading African wenches into their pews, and seating themselves between them—and read the advertisements in their papers—those, we say, who have known and witnessed all this, need no disabusing as to the real nature of that grovelling humbug—the *disclaimer*. To people, however, remote from the scene of their vile conduct, it is necessary to say, that the disclaimer aforesaid, so far from mitigating, ought to add fifty fold to the public disgust; for it can be proved, and has been most thoroughly proved by the pamphlet which we noticed a day or two since, that these very men, who have had the brazen impudence to put their signatures to this paper, have hitherto, and do now, in all their acts, maintain all the doctrines repudiated in the "protest." The disclaimer only proves the sordid cowardice of their natures; their paltry wish to screen their person and their property from the natural indignation of an enraged populace. This is what it proves—and not a whit beyond it. They have merely skulked from the consequences of their own mad conduct: for with all their boasted devotion to the poor Negroes, and with all their trumpeting of a willingness to meet martyrdom, a more craven hearted crew cannot be hunted up in christendom. Every movement proves it. They hold their orgies in dark corners, and in the dirty obscrity of unknown alleys. For the salvation of all Ethiopia, they would not show their hypocritical visages south of the Potomac, where and where alone, they can labor with even the semblance of success. Whenever Garrison has been here, he has sneaked about the streets like an unarrested felon as he is. Arthur Tappan is a man of substance, and *he* has deemed it necessary to publish a denial of his amalgamation propensities, lest his silk establishment, where he sells his wares at some twenty-five per cent. extra profit to the faithful, should be disturbed. Dr. Cox has formerly enjoyed some literary and ecclesiastical character, and *he* "disclaims" too. As to Lewis Tappan, *he* values himself for his *veracity*, as is apparent in his late passage of arms with the editor of the Commercial Advertiser, and of course *he* signs the disclaimer too. It is only necessary to say of this worthy, that he stands convicted of the most abundant falsehood by the unanimous testimony of some four or five unimpeachable witnesses. But to cut the matter short, we hereby inform all persons interested in the movements of the Amalgamationists, and that ought to be every man in the twenty-four states who does not wish to see the Union dissolved, that the "disclaimer" put forth by the leading Abolitionists of this city, is made up of the grossest untruths; not untruths by mere implication, *but made so by facts susceptible of the easiest proof, and by declarations under their own hands!* *Cour. & Enq.*

From the Boston Transcript.

When to Stop.—We were taught this morning a practical lesson. It has almost induced us to join the Peace Society, and flatter the Autocrat of Russia. Passing by the pump from which our office is supplied with water, we found there two lads, apprentices in neighboring establishments, throwing water at each other, and mutually contending for the possession of the pump, with all their might and strength. At length the younger boy, finding himself overpowered, offered terms of peace. Retiring a short distance from the pump, he cried out imploringly to his antagonist: "Now Jim! why can't you be still; you have wet me *as much as I wet you!*" Jim's answer was brief, but it put an end to the war. "Well," said he, "mind how you begin it next time;" and with all the dignity of a conqueror he filled his bucket and marched off

We thought to ourself whether all quarrels would not sooner terminate, if either party knew when to stop. We even wondered, in our disposition to put the principle into practical effect, whether we had not wet the Charlestown folks as much as they wet us Upon the whole, we came to the conclusion that we had, but hope they will mind next time how they begin it

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JUDGE M'LEAN.

The following letter from Judge M'Lean, of Ohio, is in reply to an invitation to a public dinner at the Fountain Green Hotel, on the 4th of July last, given by the Democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Richland, 29th June, 1834.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that my absence in the country delayed until yesterday the receipt of your favor of the 20th inst., inviting me to the "Democratic Festival to be given at Fountain Green on the 4th July next." It would afford me high gratification to unite with my fellow citizens of the city of Philadelphia and its vicinity, in the object of the festival, which, you informed me, are "to bring together those Democrats who have been for some time divided in their choice of men, in union and harmony, to resuscitate the doctrines of Thomas Jefferson, to proclaim your aversion to man-worship, and to establish principles, as the only safe standard," &c. Our own reflections and the examples of history should convince us that no free government can long be sustained where men are substituted for principles. If we are not incapable of receiving instruction from example, we must profit by republics of past ages, which have been overthrown by an abandonment of principle, and a blind adherence to men. We are all selfish beings, and, either through infirmity or depravity, are always liable to err. A principle which may be denounced to day, may shortly become the test of political orthodoxy, and thus all the great movements of the government may depend upon the whim or caprice of an individual, who, himself, may be the miserable instrument of political jugglers. This is the government of an absolute monarchy, by whatever name it may be called.

It is a just and profound observation of Machiavel, "that the real powers of government are sometimes contracted to a narrower point in republics, than in monarchies." He who has not seen this tendency in republican governments, has profited little by the lights of history or experience.

In the days of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who ever heard of Jefferson men, Madison men, or Monroe men? Parties were then known by the principles which they advocated, and they formed the rule by which men were judged. And if we wish to preserve our government, we must get back again to the standard of principles which were then professed and maintained.

Let a party be organized with an exclusive reference to any individual, and let that individual be placed at the head of the government, he must of necessity be supported in all his measures. If he shall be supported by his party only when he is right, the party must soon be broken in pieces; for his name being the only rallying point, whenever the party shall fail to justify and sustain all his acts, it closes its appropriate designation, and must dissolve. It is therefore as necessary to support the chief of a party, thus organized, when he is wrong, as when he is right.

But this is not the case when a party is organized in reference to principles which are vital to a free government. On these the standard is planted, and by these are all the members of the party, from the highest to the lowest, judged. A party with such a basis, and with intelligence, virtue, and patriotism to direct it, must always be impregnable. I speak of no sectional party, but of one devoted to the great principles of republican government, and which views men, however exalted by their talents and public services, as mere agents to act for the welfare of the whole Union

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obed't serv't.

JOHN McLEAN.

A. M'Carthy, John M. Barclay, Thos. J. Smith, Wm. F Van Arming, J. D. Goodwin, Jacob Frick, and W. H. Hood, esqs. *Committee.*

From the Choctaw Gazette.

A LOST CHILD.

A circumstance of intense interest occurred recently in the neighborhood of Laurel Hill, N. C. A son of Mr. Murdoch Gillis, we are informed, about five years old, wandered from his father's house on the morning of Wednesday week. The distressed parents with their immediate neighbors instantly commenced a vigorous search for him, but without effect. On the succeeding Thursday and Friday, the woods, including a section called *Gum Swamp*, was scoured to an extent of from ten to fifteen miles by the whole neighborhood. Some traces of the little sufferer were occasionally seen. The impression of his footsteps, broken bushes, where he had apparently endeavored to relieve his extreme hunger by eating the green buds and twigs—a half demolished *May apple*, &c. with appearances of having soon disburdened his stomach of its nauseous contents—were the various means by which he was followed no less than three times across Gum Swamp run—passing over on logs not at all used for crossing, being dangerous and difficult of access: one person, in attempting to pass over one of these logs, fell into the water. Friday evening came, three days of unremitting exertions had passed, and the agonized parents had yet no tidings of their child! There remained now little hope of finding him alive.

On Saturday morning the search was renewed with increased energy. Between two and three hundred persons had collected, many coming from ten to fifteen miles. They were resolved to make one more faithful effort, to leave not a rod of ground untrodden, which promised the least hope of success. The exertions were continued with no better success until nearly sunset on the evening of the fourth day of the child's wanderings. His father was the foremost to descry him, in an old field, ten miles from home, having walked probably not less than twenty-five miles, without a mouthful of food during the whole four days. His frame was so emaciated and weakened that he could scarcely drag his little limbs along; still he was walking on, looking for his father's house. On seeing his parent, the child burst into a hearty laugh, and fell into his arms, excessively delighted to see him. Some one presented him a biscuit, which he devoured instantly, but it caused sickness and vomiting.

The boy was conveyed home by his rejoiced parent, and though very feeble, was doing well.

SPECIE.

To show what may be expected from local banks where they are able to combine together without any check upon them, we quote the following authentic copy of a resolution adopted in May last, by the General Committee of all the Banks in the city of Augusta, Georgia. How many houses have been thus put under the ban of the State Banks at Augusta, we do not know, but we have heard of three who have recently been thus outlawed.

"*Resolved*, That the account of any person or firm dealing in exchange, who shall draw specie directly or indirectly from any bank in this city, when such persons can obtain funds on the North, or on Charleston, S. C., at a premium of not more than one half per cent, or funds on Savannah at a premium of not more than one-fourth of one per cent., shall be stopped at all the Banks of the city as soon as the General Committee shall be satisfied of the fact.

"And when the account of any person or firm shall have been closed, under this resolution, notice thereof shall be given by the Secretary of this Committee to the several banks of Georgia; and if, after such notice, either of said banks shall afford the said person or firm facilities for making specie calls upon either of the banks of Augusta, the latter will from that time require specie settlements from the bank or banks affording such facilities."

FOREIGN.

The intelligence from England is important. Earl Gray's Cabinet was dissolved July 9th. Earl Grey and Lord Althorp tendered their resignations to his Majesty, which were accepted. The cause of this change was a disagreement in opinion with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland respecting the provisions of the Irish Coercion Bill. Lord Melbourne was ordered to re-construct a Cabinet, which was done. It seems that the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel had the offer of places, but declined them. The new ministry is much the same as the former one, with the exception of the substitute of Lord Melbourne for Earl Grey, as first Lord of the Treasury. Viscount Duncannon is to be Secretary of the Home Department, in the room of Lord Melbourne, and Sir John Cam Hobhouse is to be Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, instead of Viscount Duncannon. It is thought that Lord Wellesley will continue Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The cholera was raging with violence in Dublin at the last dates. In Thurles and Tipperary, great distress prevailed in consequence of the want of provisions. Riots and outrages were constantly occurring in various parts of Ireland.

The cholera is said to have re-appeared at Lisbon. Don Pedro had been severely ill, but was convalescent. The assembling of the Cortes was looked for with much anxiety.

A fire had broke out in Smyrna, which destroyed property to a large amount, belonging principally to Englishmen.

Letters from northern Italy say that Don Miguel had landed on the coast of Sardinia, and immediately proceeded to the Austrian territory; whence it is inferred that he perhaps intends to seek an asylum in the imperial dominions.

Steam carriages are now making their way in Great Britain on the common Turnpike roads. Between Glasgow and Paisley they regularly run, and there is every reason to believe that they will shortly be successful every where, as the hindrances opposed to their running by the turnpike gates are now to be done away by the government.

NEWS FROM THE EAST.

A letter dated Jassy, 18th (30th) June, contains the following news, the importance of which will be appreciated by our readers.

We received on the 29th June, the news, that the English and French fleets demanded the passage by the Bosphorus, declaring that in case of refusal they would resort to force, and throwing all the responsibility of the event which might follow on the Turkish Cabinet.

The Sultan granted the passage, and more than forty vessels of war are assembled before Constantinople.

Gazette de France.

DWARF MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday last, the marriage of the dwarf exhibiting in this town, Don Santiago de los Santes, to Ann Hipkins, whose parents reside in Livery street, took place at St. Martin's Church. The Don is 48 years of age, and about 25 inches high; and Miss Hipkins is 28 years of age, and about 40 inches high. The Rev. Mr. Foye performed the marriage ceremony, and the High Bailiff had the honor of giving the lady away. The bride and bridegroom were brought to the church in a sedan; and, as might be expected, an immense crowd of people assembled, which it was found impossible to control without the aid of the police.

Birmingham, England. Adv.

Great excitement had been produced in London, by the infliction of 300 lashes upon the person of a soldier by the name of Hutchinson, at the St. George's barracks, Charring Cross.

DRY ROT.

The London Literary Gazette, of June 14, contains a sketch of a lecture upon Dry Rot, delivered by Mr. Faraday at the Royal Institution, from which we learn that a complete remedy has been discovered by a Mr. Kyan, who submitted his proposition to the Lords of the Admiralty, who have caused it to be proved, and have advised him to take out a patent for it. The process is as follows: The timber is immersed in a solution of the corrosive sublimate, which is pumped into a tank, in which the timber is held down by transverse beams, so as to prevent its floating, and after submersion for a week the operation is completed. It has already been adopted with the timber used in the National Gallery, the new work at the British Museum, the ware houses of the East India Company, by various churches and other public buildings; and many engineers connected with the Liverpool, Manchester, Stanhope, Tyne and Wear rail ways, are using timber thus prepared in lieu of stone sleepers. It is also extensively introduced in the ship yards of England, and many gentlemen have adopted it in their domestic architecture.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 3.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following completes our returns of the late elections in this state for members of the Assembly

Buncombe—James Lowry, *S.* Joseph Henry and James Weaver, *C.*
Burke—Samuel P. Carson, *S.* Harvey Perkins and Samuel Fleming, *C.*
Chowan—Samuel T. Sawyer, *S.* Baker F. Welsh and William Byrum, *C.*
Gates—William W. Cooper, *S.* Lemuel Riddick and John Willey, *C.*
Haywood—N. Edmonston, *S.* John L. Smith and Joseph H. Walker, *C.*
Macon—Benjamin S. Britain, *S.* J. W. Guinn and Thomas Tatham, *C.*
Onslow—Thomas Everett, *S.* Daniel S. Saunders and Nathaniel L. Mitchell, *C.*
Tyrrell—Ephraim Mann, *S.* Charles M'Cleese and J. H. Alexander, *C.*
Yancey—Thomas Baker, *S.* Tillmon Blaylock and William Deaton, *C.*
Elenton—Jonathan A. Haughton.
Fayetteville—James Seawell.
Halifax—Thomas Ousby.
Salisbury—R. H. Alexander.
Wilmington—Edward B. Dudley.

The Family Minstrel.

We have received a specimen number of a new periodical, to be published in the city of New York, bearing the title of "THE FAMILY MINSTREL;" the professed object of which is, "to advocate the claims of music in its various departments of theory and practice, with strict reference to sound science, pure morality, and evangelical religion." It is to be published twice a month; each number to contain eight quarto pages, and from two to four pieces of new or popular Music. The price, 3 dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year; 2 dollars 50 cents, payable in six months; or 2 dollars in advance. The work is recommended by the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk and the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, of the Episcopal Church; the Rev. J. M. Matthews, of the Dutch Reformed Church; the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, of the Baptist Church; the Rev. E. W. Baldwin, of the Presbyterian Church; and several others. The specimen number is very neatly printed, and we have no doubt the work will be interesting to the lovers of music. Mr. Charles Dingley is the publisher; and letters, post paid, can be directed to him, No. 152 Broadway, New York.

Judicial Circuits of North-Carolina, for the Fall of 1834.

Morganton,	The Hon. Judge		Martin.
Hillsborough,	"	"	Seawell.
Raleigh,	"	"	Donnell.
Edenton,	"	"	Strange.
Newbern,	"	"	Norwood.
Wilmington,	"	"	Settle.

The President of the United States arrived at the Hermitage (his residence) in Tennessee, on the 5th ult. The Nashville Banner states that he has benefitted by his journey, and is now in excellent health. He had accepted an invitation to a Public Festival, offered to him by the residents of Nashville and other citizens of Tennessee, to be held on the 13th of the month.

THE CHOLERA.

This disease continues to exist in New York, but not to an extent which should give rise to any considerable degree of alarm or excitement. The New Yorker gives the following abstract of the daily reports of the Board of Health:

		Cases.	Deaths.
Saturday, August	16	26	16
Sunday, "	17	49	18
Monday, "	18	33	17
Tuesday, "	19	31	17
Wednesday, "	20	33	15
Thursday, "	21	31	20
Friday, "	22	28	12

Albany.—For three days ending on the 15th, 15 cases and 3 deaths were reported.

Buffaloe.—A few cases reported, but not sufficient to create alarm.

Beaver, Pa.—Up to the 15th 26 cases and 19 deaths.

Washington City—Three cases which proved fatal, were reported on the 15th; since which time no new case has occurred.

Alexandria.—Three cases have also taken place in Alexandria; but the papers since represent that town as perfectly healthy.

In *Kingston, Quebec, Montreal,* and through the country parishes, far and wide, the disease rages with violence, and the mortality has been very considerable.

Six persons have been arrested in Charlestown, charged with having been engaged in the late tumults in that place. One of them turned state's evidence, and thus gave a clue to the whole affair. Anonymous letters had been received by the magistrates, threatening to burn the town if they made an attempt at prosecution.

The Boston Transcript says:—"The sister, who was the innocent and unconscious cause of the great iniquity, is not a young girl—a novice, as many think, but a lady who has been attached to the convent *fourteen* years, and we believe was second or third in authority to the Lady Abbess.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROWAN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1834.

The Grand Jury for the county of Rowan, and State aforesaid, present,

That our present Constitution, by which counties, greatly unequal in population, in wealth, and territory, form the only basis of representation, is repugnant to any principles of free government.

That the present state of political affairs, in which small counties that do not pay a portion of public revenue *equivalent to the expenses of their members of the Legislature,* have the same number of representatives as the large counties, and in which a minority tax, and make laws for the majority, is incompatible with the genius of a republic.

That the long and obstinate refusal of the minority to admit the majority to the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges is wholly unjustifiable.

We hold that governments were constructed to secure to all, equal rights; and that whenever any government fails to accomplish this object, the people have a right to alter or amend it.

We hold that when the original compact contains no restriction upon the will of the majority, such majority have the right to alter and amend the constitution.

We hold, with the fathers of '76, that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

We believe that to restore the greatest blessings of liberty, equality of rights and privileges, it is necessary, at this time, to recur to fundamental principles.

We believe that the majority, by petitioning by vote, and by making this *last appeal* through Grand Juries, and by conceding to the habits and prejudices of the small counties, so far as to offer to each county *one member in the House of Commons,* have sufficiently manifested a disposition to compromise and to avoid collision.

And we cheerfully respond to the sentiment expressed in the presentments made by the Grand Jurors of the other counties, and in the last resort pledge to co-operate with them in such measures as may be devised best calculated to procure a redress of grievances.

We request the worshipful Court, now setting, to cause a certified copy of this presentment to be transferred to the governor of this state, to be laid before the General Assembly.

In witness whereof we have set our hands:

SAMUEL JETER, *Foreman.*

ROBERT BRADSHAW,	THOS. THOMPSON,
DAVID R. LINN,	WINDLE KLUTTS,
JACOB CORRELL,	JOHN DEEL,
GEORGE BOST,	GEORGE HOWARD,
JOHN FOARD,	JOSH. LOWRANCE,
LEONARD KLUTTS,	MICH. ALBRIGHT.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

It does not appear to be generally known that the terms of the following United States Senators expire at the end of the approaching session of Congress.

Mr. Sprague,	of Maine,
Bell	New Hampshire
Silsbee	Massachusetts
Knight	Rhode Island
Frelinghuysen	New Jersey
Clayton	Delaware
Leigh	Virginia
Brown	North Carolina
Calhoun	South Carolina
King	Georgia
Bibb	Kentucky
White,	Tennessee
Waggaman	Louisiana
Poindexter	Mississippi
King	Alabama
Robinson	Illinois.

Besides the above, there are three vacancies by resignations to be filled, viz. from Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Wilkins; from Georgia, in place of Mr. Forsyth; and from Maryland, in place of Mr. Chambers. The elections now in progress, therefore, are more than usually interesting, for they are to decide the complexion of the next Senate.

The Tennessee Convention have adopted the principle—that the judicial office shall be elected by the Legislature for a term of years. The Supreme Court Judges are to be chosen for twelve years—one third to be chosen every four years. The Circuit Court Judges are to be chosen for eight years, and the Attorney General and State Attorney for six years. An effort was made to declare none of these officers re-eligible to office, which failed. They may be removed from office on address, by the concurrent vote of two thirds of both houses.

Charleston Patriot.

Counterfeit Gold Coin.—We understand that three spurious half eagles were taken on Saturday, by the receiving teller of one of the city Banks. They are extremely well executed. Large quantities are said to be in circulation.

Philadelphia Gazette.

Health of New Orleans.—The Bulletin of the 5th inst. says, "the city is more healthy at this time than it has been for years. A few cases of bilious fever only have come under notice for the past two or three weeks. Indeed, we are blessed with a greater degree of health than the northern cities, which is uncommon at this season of the year. We trust the hand of the destroyer is now stayed, and after two years of unparallelled mortality, our atmosphere has returned to its natural state."

A salute of one hundred guns, was fired at New Orleans, in honor of the late Whig Victory at that place.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the improvements in the business of this town, we notice the Planing Machine of Mr. Aaron Lazarus. The establishment is now capable of turning out 20 thousand feet of boards per day, completely planed, tongued and grooved. These sell at from 25 to 30 dollars per thousand, and are superior to those worked by hand, on account of the exactness of their dimensions. We are informed that one person can lay as large a quantity of these, in flooring, as four persons can of the ordinary kind.

The new patent machine for beating rice, belonging to Gen. Dudley, is in operation, and answers the purpose extremely well. There is a "speck" of a rail road attached to this machine, by which the curious, who have never seen any thing of the kind, may profit by examining.

Wilmington Press.

RIOT.

By the Rochester papers of Thursday, we learn that considerable excitement existed there, in consequence of the arrest of the principal negroes of the place. It appears a gentleman formerly of Palmyra, but latterly from the South, was accompanied by a female slave, as a servant, whom the negroes of Palmyra, aided by those of Rochester, attempted to abduct, and for that purpose attacked the house of Mrs. Williams, the mother of the gentleman in question, in the course of the night, but were unable to enter. A gun was fired at them, which slightly wounded two negroes—they returned the fire without injuring any one, and then commenced demolishing the windows and doors. The alarm was sounded, and numbers repaired to the spot, when the negroes fled. The slave had no desire to leave, and positively refused when urged by them.

N. York Star.

ABOMINABLE.

A young lady, one of the nuns at the Convent in Charlestown, in the last stages of consumption, and who was given over by the visiting physician, was compelled, in consequence of the recent outrage committed there, to quit her bed, and with the few garments she could gather about her, to escape into the common road, and to travel a half mile, or more, to get into a place of safety. We have not heard of the effect which this excitement has had upon her weakened state of health; but this single instance would be sufficient to brand with shame, degradation, and lasting disgrace, the abominable proceedings of the incendiaries at the Charlestown violation. May they be brought to justice, and summarily. We freely proffer our aid to bring it about.

Boston News.

A Heartless Scoundrel.—The following facts appear in the New York Gazette of Friday, in the shape of a communication from a highly respectable mechanic, through whose aid the lady alluded to was restored to her friends in Philadelphia.

On the 13th instant, an impostor calling himself Robert S. Ellison, was married to a very respectable young lady of Philadelphia, with the consent of her parents. Pleading urgent business in New York, he induced her to set out with him immediately; and after travelling all night they arrived in this city and took lodgings in a respectable boarding house. He then went out, but shortly afterwards returned, and unknown to any of the family, decamped with his own and his wife's baggage, leaving her among total strangers, without money—though it appears that he had with him between five and six thousand dollars in gold. The writer adds.—"The plain unvarnished tale of a virtuous girl soon found her friends, who assisted her in returning to her home. The rascal, under the assumed name of Robert Morris, is now on his passage to Liverpool in the packet ship Ajax, in the steerage."

It is said to be the intention of the Greek government to restore the ancient names of all the provinces, cities, islands and seas of Greece.

A person was arrested in New York a few days since, for stealing newspapers from the doors of subscribers, and sentenced to the penitentiary to hard labor for one month.

The brig Algerine, Capt. Evans, arrived at N. York, from Para, has on board a snake called Sucuroyer, measuring 15 feet long, and 12 inches in circumference.

Norfolk, August 20.

The Rail Road.—The provisions of the law authorising a subscription by the State, of two-fifths of the stock of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company, having been fully complied with on the part of the company, the President has applied for and *obtained* an order for the payment of the same. It is scarcely necessary to add, that this will give such an impulse to the work as to insure its completion within the shortest period of time contemplated.

Herald.

Important.—The whole state of Kentucky has just been bribed by the Bank of the United States; and it is highly probable that the state of Indiana has also been bribed! Louisiana was bribed about a month ago! There never was such a system of bribery carried on since the world began; and the beauty of it is, "the *party* men" are the very persons who take the bribe!

Alex. Gaz.

Among the remarkable events of the age, is the arrival of an accomplished Egyptian Colonel, of the name of Nadirkey, at Vienna, as an Envoy from Mehemet Ali. He speaks French and Italian fluently, seems to have had an excellent education, and is about to visit several of the European capitals as a diplomatic agent.

Dutch Policy—The Dutch government have passed a decree prohibiting foreigners from residing in the Dutch East Indies, or commanding Dutch ships, also forbidding foreign ships sailing with Dutch sea letters.

BANK OF THE STATE OF N. C.

An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this institution was held in this city on Thursday last; at which Governor Swain officiated as chairman, and Charles Manly, esq. as secretary. The meeting decided that Branch Banks should be established at Newbern and Tarborough, and agencies at Milton, Leakesville, Charlotte and Morganton. A resolution was introduced for the establishment of a Branch at Salisbury, but was withdrawn upon its being suggested that the amount of capital paid in would not justify such a course at this time. The 10th of September was fixed upon as the first discount day; at which time, of course, the Bank will be in operation.

Mr. Daniel Du Pre has been appointed Principal Book-keeper.

Star.

Fatal Accident.—The Christian Guardian of August 6th, gives a distressing account of the falling of a gallery in the city of Toronto, during a late public meeting held in the market house of that place, by which nearly 100 persons were precipitated from the height of twenty feet, of whom two were instantly killed, three died a few hours after, and forty five were severely injured, by having their legs or ribs dreadfully lacerated by the hooks of the butchers' stalls.

Philadelphian.

The Constitutionnel affirms that the formidable English fleet now at Vourla (seven vessels of the line, &c.) took on board at Malta 7 or 8000 troops, and that it is the intention of England to take up a military position near the Bosphorus, to keep a lookout upon the Russian Autocrat, and take the Dardanelles by assault, if necessary.

Making Money.—Sir Astley Cooper, a celebrated London Surgeon, was recently called 130 miles from London to give advice. On arriving at the place he examined the case, and said, "The treatment is good." He was absent but a little more than a day. His bill was 300 guineas, equal to $1,500.

Names of Towns.—It may not be generally known how much confusion may arise from the neglect to attach the name of the state to the superscription of letters. There are 22 towns bearing the name of Washington, 11 Jeffersons, 9 Madisons, 15 Monroes, 4 Adamses, 16 Jacksons, 4 Jacksonboro's, and 10 Jacksonvilles. We find also, 7 Alexandrias, 9 Andovers, 12 Athenses, 4 Bostons, 14 Brownsvilles, 16 Centrevilles, 14 Clintons, 16 Columbias, 5 Flat Rocks, 21 Franklins, 5 Hickory Groves, and 16 Mount Pleasants. There are 219 towns whose names begin with the word West. Within a few years New Hampshire was provided with two Concords.

Advertiser.

A Cucumber, measuring eighteen inches in length and thirteen inches in circumference, and weighing five and a half pounds, has been raised in Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

SUBSTITUTE FOR A SOUL.

The custom of judging whether a man has a soul or no soul, by his disposition in regaid to money matters, is not badly illustrated in an article from the Vermont Free Press, of which the following is an extract. A stuttering man, in great wrath, was rating a neighbor, who had overreached his wife in the sale of a rennet-bag.

"I know you, you sti-i-ingy dog you. I know you and your f-f-father before you. When you was born your f-f-father found a s-s-soul would cost a shilling and he could get a g-g-gizzard for a ninepence, and so he bought a g-g-gizzard."

A Home Thrust—The late Dr. Busby, when chaplain to the forces quartered at Dover, was one afternoon delivering a discourse from the eighth commandment, in which he animadverted on the sad effects of stealing. "It is," said he, "such an ungenteel, beggarly thing for a soldier to steal. Not, my beloved brethren, that I would tax you with the commission of so foul a sin. No, Heaven forbid it! though I have lost a pair of boots and several other things since this regiment was stationed on the heights!"

MARRIED,

In the city of Raleigh, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters, Mr. JOHN A. MINNICE, of Smithfield, to Miss ELIZA ANN JETER.

Also, at the same time and place, Mr. CALVIN M. HIGH, of Alabama, to Miss LAVINIA SARAH JETER, daughters of Mrs. Sarah M. Jeter, of Raleigh.

In Fayetteville, on the 21st inst. by the Rev. J. H. Pearce, the Rev. HENRY ALSPAUGH, of the Methodist Church, to Miss EMILY CLIFTON.

DIED,

In this county, very suddenly, on Saturday morning last, Mr. JOHNSTON FREELAND.

In Alabama, on the 11th ult. Mr. WILLIAM P. CLANCY, formerly of this place, in the 35th year of his age.

"Better and better still," quoth he. [*Hudibras.*

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the

SALISBURY ACADEMY.

3d Class, for 1834.

TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM.

To be drawn at Charlotte, N. C.
On Wednesday, the 1st day of October.

Stevenson & Points,
Managers.

CAPITAL PRIZE, } $5,000!

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,010	is	2,010
10 Prizes of	1,000	is	10,000
10 Prizes of	500	is	5,000
10 Prizes of	300	is	3,000
20 Prizes of	200	is	4,000
50 Prizes of	100	is	5,000
60 Prizes of	50	is	3,000
100 Prizes of	30	is	3,000
200 Prizes of	20	is	4,000
366 Prizes of	15	is	5,490
6,000 Prizes of	9	is	54,000
6,000 Prizes of	5	is	30,000
6,000 Prizes of	3 50	is	21,000
18,829 Prizes, amounting to			$157,500

MODE OF DRAWING.

This Scheme, formed by the Terminating-Figure System, has 60,000 tickets, numbered from 1 to 60,000 inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 60,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of $9 into another: they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. The prizes of $9, $5, and $3 50, are disposed of in the following manner, viz. The 6000 tickets terminating with the same figure that the first drawn number terminates with, will be entitled to $9 each, and the 6000 tickets terminating with the same figure that the next number drawn from the wheel terminates with, differing in its termination from that of the first, will be entitled to $5 each, and the 6000 tickets terminating with the same figure that terminates the next number drawn from the wheel, differing in its termination from the first and second, will be entitled to $3 50 each.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose 2423 to be the first number drawn from the wheel; it terminating with figure 3, will entitle the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 3 to $9 each. And suppose 32,567 to be the second number drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 7 will be entitled to $5 each. And suppose 41,530 to be the third number drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets terminating with the figure 0 will be entitled to $3 50 each.

Every package of 10 tickets will embrace all the terminating figures from 1 to 0—so that the holder of a package of 10 tickets, put up by the managers, must draw one of each of the three smallest denominations of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes.

A package of 10 whole tickets will cost $35 00
And must draw nett - - - 14 87½

$20 12½

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can in this way, for $20 12½, get the managers' certificate for Ten Whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the tickets may draw over $14,87½, that being the amount the package must draw of necessity—say,

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be - - - - $20 12½
For 10 Half tickets, - - 10 06¼
For 10 Quarter tickets, - - 5 03

☞ All orders from a distance by mail, (post paid) or by private conveyance; enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to "Stevenson & Points, Salisbury, N. C." and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after the event.

Whole Tickets, . . $3 50
Halves, ... 1 75
Quarters, ... 0 87½

☞ Tickets, Shares and Packages, to be had in the greatest variety of numbers, of

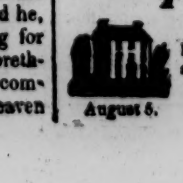
ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*
HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

*** All orders from a distance, (post paid,) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, if addressed to

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*

September 2. 37—tdd

TO RENT,



A Convenient DWELLING HOUSE, very pleasantly situated.

Inquire at this Office.

August 6. 33—

THE NEGLECTED WIFE.

BY PERCIVAL.

He comes not; I have watched the moon go down
And yet he comes not—once it was not so.
He heeds not how these bitter tears do flow,
The while he holds his riot in yon town.
Yet he will come and chide, and I shall weep;
And he will wake my infant from its sleep,
To blend its feeble wailings with my tears.
O! how I love a mother's watch to keep,
O'er those sleeping eyes, that smile, which cheers
My heart tho' sunk in sorrow, fixed and deep
I had a husband once who loved me—now
He ever wears a frown upon his brow,
And feeds his passion on a wanton's lip,
As bees from laurel flowers poison sip.
But yet I cannot hate—O! there were hours,
When I could hang forever on his eye,
And time, who stole with silent swiftness by,
Strew'd, as he hurried on, his path with flowers.
I loved him then—he loved me too—my heart
Still finds its fondness kindle if he smile;
The memory of our loves will ne'er depart;
And though he often sting me with a dart,
Venom'd and barb'd, and waste upon the vile
Caresses which his wife and babe should share;
Though he should spurn me, I will calmly bear
His madness: and should sickness come and lay
Its paralizing hand upon him, then
Would I, with kindness, all my wrongs repay,
Until the penitent should weep and say,
How injured and how faithful I had been.

The Man with the——

A MYSTERY.

"All the world's a stage."—*Shakspeare.*

It was during a whim-prompted love of locomotion, that I one morning mounted the Dover coach, and having secured a comfortable seat on the roof, I indulged myself with a pinch of Skinner's "19," and offered the box to a person who sat opposite—such being my usual method of introducing myself to strangers.

"Not I, sir," said he "I never snuff. Thank Heaven! I've no small vices; I can find other ways to cheat Time's wings of their lead."

The speaker was a singular looking being, possessed of sharp animated features, and a quick dark eye. His attire was strangely fashioned, and consisted of a suit of prepared canvass; a hat covered with the same, gloves of ditto, and a pair of brown shoes armed with double soles. Somewhat disconcerted, I sought for something else to occupy my mind, and soon found it in contemplating the objects around. My companions were, as I afterwards found, a half-pay officer, a person, who he called the "gentleman in black," and my friend with the canvass coat. Our conversation was at first confined to the localities through which we passed. The Park, the noble hospital of Greenwich, and the majestic silver-bosomed Thames, which sweeps in front, form as varied a series of views as the lovers of the picturesque could well desire; not to mention the emotions excited by a bird's eye peep at the glorious edifice—the retreat of heroes—bringing to mind a thousand glorious deeds of old, with a thousand tales of peaceful security in recompence. The gentleman with canvass clothes gave utterance to his thoughts on the subject in language which astonished me. It was really eloquent.

"Cheat Time's wings of their lead! you would rob his glass of half its sand," exclaimed the officer, who was evidently an enthusiast, and had been considerably amused by the traveller, previous to my accession to the party.

'Nay, I would rather *add* to the quantity; but then it should be dust of gold, to glitter as it went!' said he of the canvass.

The superiority of his address and conversation over his appearance, induced me to form a higher opinion of him than his garb warranted. My conventional scruples were at once ended, for I saw he was a man of mind; and, inhaling one more pinch of pungent Portugal, I determined, in my own mind, that he should be my companion for the journey. At this moment the coach stopped for the purpose of permitting an inside passenger, who had arrived at his destination, to alight; and during the temporary delay so occasioned, two mendicants approached, whose appearance alone might have warmed with charity the coldest heart. One was an old man whose silver hair and beard silently spoke in his favor; his clothes were tattered; his cheeks sadly furrowed; and he was totally blind. The other was a girl not more than sixteen, with such a pensive countenance, and such an appealing blue eye, that I involuntarily threw her a piece of silver. The captain's feelings were similarly acted upon, but the gentleman in black buttoned up his coat, and sub-acidly exclaimed,

'Young woman, young woman, you ought to know that we are commanded not to eat the bread of idleness. Fie! depart to labor—I encourage not sloth.'

Never was rebuke more harshly made, nor more meekly taken: the girl curtesied and placed the old man's powerless hand upon her shoulder, as if to intimate that a continual burden like that could be no idle lot. I am sure that such was her meaning, for though she had been amply relieved, I heard her sob, and saw the big tear swelling in her eye as she turned to lead her tottering parent. God knows, my heart ached for her. I believe the man in canvass entertained similar sentiments; for, in a very subdued toue, he exclaimed,

'Poor unfortunate girl!—poor feeble fellow! Egad, I ought to give them something. Here, coachy, lend me a couple of shillings till I have an opportunity of getting change, will you?'

'Who's that as wants two shillings?' inquired Jarvey, as he was putting on his gloves, and adjusting his reins, previous to mounting.

'I'll larn,' said the guard, coming round to the side whence the voice proceeded—'any gemmen asking for two shillings?' he bawled.

'Yes, I did,' returned my opposite neighbour.

'Oh!' said the other, 'its the man with the—'

'Ah! then it's all right,' interrupted the coachman, 'hand him over the blunt.'

'The man with the—what?' wondered I.

'Thankee, thankee,' said the borrower, then casting a furtive glance at him of the sable, he called back the young woman, and gently dropping the money into her hand, added in a tone of benevolence—'Here sweeting, here's for food; and when you raise it to your lip's do so with the conscious assurance that it is more worthily earned than the bread which *cant* daily wrings from poverty.'

Again the girl curtesied, but this time a smile accompanied the action, which added wonderfully to her beauty.

'Come, I think I have managed that very nicely,' said the last speaker, 'I've relieved that girl without dipping into the odd change which I have reserved for the necessary expenses on the road, and it is more than probable that coachy may forget to ask for repayment—so that I shall be nothing out of pocket,' and he chuckled at the thought.

This piece of meanness quite took the poety out of the man; and when happening to look back, I saw the female on whom he had bestowed his alms, gazing with glistening eye upon a piece of gold which she held between the shillings in her hand, and heard her exclaim—'Oh, father, I have again seen the good gentleman with the—,' I lost the last words, for crack went the whip, and off we started like lightning.

'With the what?' my curiosity was raised.

Not long after this the atmosphere darkened, and in a few minutes a copious shower of rain unmercifully descended upon our heads, and as there was not an umbrella amongst us, we were speedily soaked, with the exception of the man in canvass, who sat laughing at the rain as in defiance.

'This may be sport for you, but it is death to us, as the frog says in the fable,' observed the half-pay officer, much annoyed at this ill-timed mirth.

'I really ask your pardon,' returned he, 'but it is enough to tickle the diaphragm of an ourang-outang to see yourself, my friend with the snuff box, and the gentleman in black there, all dripping with wet, when a little common prudence would enable you to walk dry beneath the falls of Niagara. See here, the water runs off me like a duck, on account of the materials I use for clothing. But it's all my own invention—made of number one canvass, lined with flannel. Capital stuff!—get some and try, but be sure not to ask for number two, if you wish to take care of *number one*—ha, ha, ha!' and laughed every now and then at this joke until we changed horses.

'Save in appearance, I do not deny the utility of such clothing; but wherein consists the secret of rendering it so impervious to wet?' I inquired.

'In oil of tar,' he exclaimed, 'steep number one canvass in that, and you are water proof for life; but have a care, all other oils, after a time, evaporate and leave the canvass stiff and harsh—oil of tar always keeps things pliable. Then for shoes, you should never think of buying that crickity-crickity trash, which, for the sake of looks, is generally worn. No, no, purchase your own leather, as I do; not blacked, but tanned—the black they use rots the leather—prepare it with oil of tar, and when you want it made up, have it done under your own nose, or the thief of a cobbler will humbug you most barbarously. Make him put two solid soles, and not cram any d——d rubbish in to bulge them out and soak the water. Here, look at these, I had them on purpose for hard weather; they'll never wear out—I can't live long enough to wear them out—had Adam worn these, and existed till now, he could'nt have worn them out!'

'I beg you will not blow your smoke so much this way, it both blinds and chokes me, sir,' said the gentleman in black, rather surlily; for he seemed to look upon the other as a very graceless sort of being.

'Sir, I reply to you by asking you to solve me a riddle,' said the smoker; 'why is the north east wind like a recruit in the 47th foot?'

'I cannot tell sir, indeed,' said he in black, excessively piqued.

'Because, sir, it goeth where it *listeth*.' returned the man of canvass.

The gentleman in black was still more annoyed by the mirth which this sally occasioned. 'A filthy practice,' said he; 'neither beneficial to yourself nor useful to others.'

'Aha! say you so man of sable,' returned he of canvass; 'doth it not teach a moral?—While watching the fickle vapour as it struggles with the breeze, are we not forcibly reminded of life and its changes—call the humid matter man, and we see him now depressed, then elevated, sometimes strong, at others weak; and when, at last, he gains something like an altitude, fate—a puff of wind—shows us how transient a nature he is. Look at the remains of this cigar—it is now worn and torn, useless, and near its end—like the thankless world, we drop it from our lips, and then what is it less than the noblest frame that ever trod the earth, when laid low?—A little heap of ashes!'

There was something beautiful in the solemnity of the speaker's tone; he was fighting a battle with but small weapons, but he silenced the parson. The gentleman in sable looked as black as his own coat upon the matter, not having a single sentence to reply. We now stopped to change horses, and gladly embraced the opportunity of descending to warm our chilled insides with a tooth full of brandy. Suffering the others to precede me, I went up to the coachman in order to learn, if possible, who the odd personage was that had so excited my curiosity.

'Ha! ha! he's a rum un, sir, e'nt he?' said the handler of whips, by way of answer to my inquiry.

'Yes, yes; but who is he?' said I, impatiently.

'Who is he?' reiterated the coachman; 'blow me tight if I knows. Why, Lord bless you sir, we none of us knows nothing 'bout him though he comes this road very often—so we calls him the man with the—'

'Here, coachman,' interrupted a fellow, puffing and blowing, 'deliver this parcel the moment you reach Dover,' thrusting a package in his hand.

'Yes sir,' said Jehu, touching his hat, and immediately afterwards three or four came on the same errand, and effectually cut short my inquiries. Positive that it would prove of no avail to seek further information just then, I entered the inn, and pursued my way into the parlor, where I found all the passengers assembled, except the man in canvass, and on inquiring for him, was told that he preferred taking his glass in the tap room, as it would cost him a penny less there than in the parlor. I thereupon left the room to join him, and in the passage met a waiter with some liquor in his hand; thinking this to be what I had ordered as I went in I offered to take it myself.

'This e'nt yours, sir; it is for the gentleman in the tap,' said he; 'and I must serve him before any one else.'

'Indeed! is he a man of such importance, then?' I inquired.

'Isn't he, by jingo!' was the laconic and comprehensive reply.

'Then who may he be?'

'Why d'ye see, every body knows him, and yet nobody don't know him; if you can make that out—but from the circumstance of—'

'Aye, that's what I want to know, the circumstance of—'

'John make haste with that brandy and water; what are you waiting there for?' interrupted the landlady in a treble squeak.

'Directly ma'am—and so you see, sir, on that account we calls him the indiwidual with the—'

'Tingle, tingle, tingle,' chimed the accursed bell.

'Coming, coming,' responded the waiter, starting off and leaving me in agony. However I made all speed to the tap, and found my oil of tar friend drinking a glass of ale, and gravely rebuking the waiter for detaining him so long.

'You're of the right kidney,' said he, on seeing me enter. 'A penny saved is a penny got, and a clean deal table is as wholesome as a mahogany one, though the latter does grace a parlor.'

I confess that I felt a little mortified at finding my motive for joining him so misconstrued, but I let it pass, and seated myself on a hard wooden bench. He smiled and seemed pleased; then turning to the waiter inquired what was to pay.

'Nineteen and twopence,' replied the knight of the napkin.

'Man alive, how you talk! Nineteen and twopence for a glass of ale! Stuff and nonsense!' exclaimed my mysterious friend of the—.

'You forget, sir, the nineteen shillings you borrowed last May-day to distribute among the village girls,' said the waiter.

'But didn't I give you a sovereign afterwards?'

'Yes, you *gived* me a sovereign, which you says, says you, keep for yourself, Jem, says you, but that warn't *paying* me the nineteen shillings, you owed me, you know.'

'True,' said the man in canvass, 'I forgot that; I shan't be here again for some time, so I'll pay you at once. He then emptied his pockets of all the silver they contained, but found on counting it, that he had only eighteen shillings. 'Then I *must* break into gold,' said he, 'and since that is the case let us adjourn to the parlor, and I'll stand a glass of wine.' With that he threw a piece of gold upon the silver, and walked out of the room.

Whilst the wine was going round, the landlady came in, and abruptly inquired if there was 'e'er a doctor among us.'

'Because,' said she, 'the daughter of a poor widow woman down the lane is dying, and our doctor can't attend without a fee.'

Upon this canvass jacket quickly popped on his hat, and turning to me, exclaimed, 'Will you come, old—?'

Had any one else so nicknamed me, I should have knocked him down; but diving into his charitable motives with a thought, I at once signified my readiness; and were proceeding arm in arm, when the coachman arrested our progress, and said he could not wait a moment longer.

'A few minutes,' said canvass.

What a miserable spectacle met our gaze! In the centre of a room utterly destitute of furniture, was spread a quantity of straw covered with an old blanket; on this was prostrate, rather than lying, the form of an emaciated black-haired girl of about nineteen, and apparently in the last stage of existence. Her only covering was a coarse rug, and her only pillow a bundle of rags! Across the room on each side of this wretched bed or pallet, a cord was stretched from wall to wall, and a few worn out garments hung upon it, as some slight screen from a continued draft of air which found its way through the crevices. The poor object shivered incessantly with the cold. My own heart turned into a ball of ice as I looked upon her. There was no grate in the chimney—no fire—no appearance of fuel. The walls were decorated with the tattered remains of handsome paper; and a few brass headed nails, here and there, furnished evidence of having served as supporters to pictures, and proved that the apartment had not always worn its present aspect. It was indeed a picture of desolation.

My companion took it all in at a glance, and a pallid whiteness usurped the place of his healthy complexion. 'This is misery,' said he emphatically, as his vision dwelt upon the scene.

'I can scarcely credit it now;' then turning to the widow, he said, 'woman, how came all this about? Don't be periphrastical.'

Her tale was soon narrated. It was the old sad story—yet not a whit the less heart-breaking for that—her husband dead, poverty and distress ensuing.

[My friend then bestowed his bounty, and secured the aid of a physician.]

'May your MASTER bless and acknowledge you,' she said in a peculiarly melodious tone of solemnity, and raising her lustrous eyes, now lambent with excited feelings, she added, 'My father owed all his success to you; his daughter shall prove her gratitude.'

'What a lot of howling is here about nothing,' cried the man in canvass, rather impatiently—'why don't you do as I bid you?' added he, addressing the widow.

'Shall I mention your name, sir,' inquired she, drying up her tears.

'No; merely say that you were sent by the man with the——; or, stay, I cannot await your return, so will order the things myself, and also give directions for a few articles of furniture to be sent you. God take you both in his holy keeping!' He raised his hat on uttering the Sacred Name, and while yet the music of their voices dwelt within our ears, we crossed the humble threshold, elated by no common sensations.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Study indispensable to Greatness.

It is a fact well worthy the attention of young men who have the misfortune to consider themselves as *great geniuses*, that nearly all the master spirits of the British Parliament have been distinguished as scholars before they became eminent as statesmen. If Sheridan is urged as an exception, let it be remarked, that only *one* Sheridan has ever been heard on the floor of St. Stephen's; and that the splendid and terrible assailant of Warren Hastings, sunk at last into a mere writer of comedies, and manager of a play house. Chatham, and Pitt, and Fox, and Burke, and Canning, and Brougham, with many others, whose names shine with a lustre only a little inferior to those above mentioned, were distinguished for their classical attainments. They laid the foundation of their future greatness in the cloisters of the university. Since the world began, genius has accomplished nothing without industry; and no error can be more fatal to the young aspirant after distinction and usefulness, than that indolent self complacency which rests on the supposed possession of exalted genius.

NEW TEMPERANCE MEASURE.

The Poughkeepsie Telegraph relates that a few evenings since a person who is fond of a dram, stepped up to the bar of a public house, and called for a glass of brandy and water. There were two or three persons in the room at the time, one of whom Mr. Sutton, a ventriloquist of high reputation, was engaged in reading newspapers at the table. The man took up the glass with an evident mark of satisfaction, and was in the act of putting it to his lips, when "bow wow wow" appeared to come from a whiffet dog as if in the act of biting at his leg. The man kicked and cried "get out" most lustily in the same moment, in doing which he sat down his glass and looked round for the dog. But no dog was to be seen, and this excited his surprise in an especial manner. However, he shortly concluded to "go ahead" and take his dram; but in the act of a second time tipping it to his lips, "bow wow wow" barked the dog louder than before; and snarled as if in earnest. The man jumped aside, kicked again and hallooed "get out," evidently alarmed. He then looked about for the dog, but as none was to be seen, he set down his glass, declaring he would not drink under such circumstances, and walked out.

THE TREE OF DISSIPATION.

The
sin of
drunkenness
expells reason,
drowns memory,
distempers the body;
defaces beauty, diminishes strength, corrupts
the blood, inflames the liver,
weakens the brain, turns men
into walking hospitals, causes internal, external & incurable wounds,
is a witch to the senses, a devil to the
soul, a thief to the pocket, the beggar's
companion, the wife's wo, and children's
sorrow—makes a man become a
beast and a self murderer, who
drinks to other's good health,
and robs himself of his
own! Nor is this
all; it exposes
to the
Divine

DISPLEASURE HERE!
AND HEREAFTER TO
ETERNAL MISERY!!!

The
root of all is
DRUNKENNESS!!!

"SATISFACTION."

Dean Swift had a quarrel with a pompous, pragmatical attorney, on whom he determined to have satisfaction by his pen. Accordingly he turned Æsop's fable of the apples and the ordure into verse—and when he came to the address of the latter to the former,

"How we apples swim,"

he subjoined—

"Thus at the bar, that booby Bettsworth,
Tho' half a crown outpays his sweat's worth,
Who knows of law, nor text, nor margent,
Calls Singleton his brother Sergeant,

Singleton was a first rate lawyer, who stood as high in Dublin as our Binneys and Sergeants do here.

Bettsworth, stung to the quick, went very pompously to Swift, and holding out the paper, asked him, with a meaning voice and gesture: "Sir are you the author of this infamous attack on me?" "Sit down, sir," said Swift, very calmly, "do not be in a passion, but let me tell you a short story: When I was young, my dear father—heaven rest his soul!—seeing that I had a turn for scribbling, and fearful of the consequences, one day told me that he was afraid that propensity would some time or other bring me into trouble. 'And my dear son,' added he, 'let me give you a piece of advice. Should any libellous matter appear in any newspaper, and any *fool or knave* call on you to demand whether or not you are the writer—say no;—and therefore, sir, I say no to you." Bettsworth had no remedy, and went off grumbling, saying Swift was like one of his own vile Yahoos, besmearing people with his filth, and out of the reach of punishment.

N. York Star.

FEMALE INDEPENDENCE.

A young lady named Miss Green, on the 4th of July last, delivered an Oration in Augusta, Maine. She concluded her remarks in the following spirited strain:

"If I shall have been so happy as to gain the approbation of those for whose sake I have so far departed from the strict limit which ancient prejudices have long prescribed to our sex, I shall be amply repaid for all the sneers of witlings and fools,—[Cheers:] I have been only desirous of winning the approving smile of the nobler sex for my sentiments, not for myself; and I say unto you lords of creation, as you call yourselves, if you doubt my sincerity—I proclaim it here in the face of all Augusta, now assembled around me, and you may believe it or not as you please—that there is not one among you, Tom, Dick, or Harry, that I would give a brass thimble to call "husband" to morrow!"

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July 22. 31—

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Thos. Jeff. Faddis.

April 29. 4f—20

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